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BOROUGH OF COLWYN BAY



ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE YEAR

1950

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WILLIAM McKENDRICK

M.D., D.P.H.

WHICH INCLUDES THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

W. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A.

The Super Press, Old Colwyn.

HEALTH COMMITTEE

Councillor G. H. Hughes (Chairman)

Councillor I. Ll. Davies (Vice-Chairman)

Councillor L. Arundale.

Councillor J. C. Percival.

„ P. Arundale.

„ G. H. Ryden.

„ G. E. Hall.

„ C. Salt.

„ H. Harrison.

„ M. R. Williams.

„ W. H. Harrison.

Mayor of the Borough : Alderman W. Gordon Kerry.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT, 1950-51.

Medical Officer of Health :

WM. McKENDRICK, M.D., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector :

WM. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Sanitary Inspector :

W. P. S. RAE, M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

Clerks :

Mrs. P. G. STORRS

Miss B. M. THOMAS

Town Hall,
Colwyn Bay.
28th July, 1951.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Health Committee.
Colwyn Bay Borough Council.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I present herewith my report on the health of the
burgesses of Colwyn Bay during 1950.

This is my 25th Annual Report to you.

1950 was an unsettled year. The County Districts came into existence, but only functioned in parts ; the National Health Services were consolidating. Efforts at co-operation between the various services were made with varying success ; faults were exposed ; novelty faded. The public are now beginning to know what services are available and what are not.

The fact that the Health Department has been used as a general enquiry office into all sections of the National Health and kindred Acts is at once pleasing and disconcerting. We have heard all sorts of complaints and problems concerning branches of the service that are quite unconnected with a Borough Health Department. Trying to help in these matters has added considerably to our work.

On the whole, however, I feel that the new set-up is advantageous. I expect soon to be relieved of some routine work and so to be able to do more of a preventive nature. Work in the control of infectious disease—e.g. tuberculosis, food poisoning, etc. will be increased as will general propaganda for the promotion of hygienic conditions.

When all is said and done, we are a Health Authority and our function is to trace out sources of disease and prevent it.

The low incidence of notifiable diseases is evidence of our efficiency. Diphtheria has now been mastered. Whooping cough is almost abolished. Tuberculosis is subjected to vigorous attack. But bronchitis and pneumonia have not yet been seriously threatened and their incidence has not decreased. Food poisoning is becoming more common over the country. There has been an increased incidence of abdominal disorder which may have been due to food poisoning, but was not reported and only came to light in casual

conversation long after the incidence. Here is a sphere in which much more teaching and visitation of dairies, bake-houses, kitchens, etc. is called for.

I am still perturbed about the milk supply. Not many years ago, the Sanitary Inspector and I visited all cowsheds and dairies, and by constant effort secured a good, clean milk supply. Then the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries assumed that duty ; we were forbidden to visit dairies. Now I believe, there is no visitation of cowsheds and I am told the standards of cleanliness have fallen.

The task of housing the people still is a major one. Houses are being built slowly—so slowly that old houses fall into uninhabitability almost at the same rate. There are at least 100 houses in the town that I would like to condemn, but dare not. A bad house is better than none at all, but I am very unhappy about this inaction. During 1951, a start has been made in securing the demolition of really bad houses. We have reported over 20 houses to be statutorily overcrowded. Efforts are being made to remedy this state where possible. Our problems in allocating houses are many ; bad houses, over-crowded houses, shared houses, one-roomed houses, caravans, sheds, all claim priority. These are physical considerations—the psychological ones are no less worthy of consideration.

It was at one time said that with the transfer of the curative activities of the Local Authority to the Hospital Board, and the centralisation of many preventive activities in the County Council, the work of District Councils was fading. It is fading as an obese youth fades under wise treatment—the result is growth in stature and efficiency. We have “lost” responsibility for some work, but our work is increasing.

It is my duty to record once again the loyal and constant work of the members of my staff and of the stimulating and sane guidance of the Chairman, Mr. Gwilym Hughes.

Yours sincerely,

WM. McKENDRICK,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area of Borough (acres)	7,124
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1950)	22,530
No. of inhabited houses	7,045
Rateable value	£232,121
Sum represented by a penny rate	£929

Comparability Factor :

For Births 1.10

For Deaths 0.70

Live Births :	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	145	113	258
Illegitimate	7	7	14
Total	152	120	262
Birth rate per 1,000 population (crude) = 11.2			
Birth rate per 1,000 population (corrected) = 12.3.			

Still Births	5	1	6
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Still birth rate per 1,000 population = 0.26.

Infant Mortality :

Legitimate	1	5	6
Illegitimate	1	0	1
Total	2	5	7
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births = 26.7.			

Deaths	146	216	362
Mortality rate per 1,000 population (crude) = 16.0.			
Mortality rate per 1,000 population (corrected) = 11.2.			

Deaths from :

Puerperal Causes	0
Cancer	56
Measles	0

The Registrar General has estimated that the population has fallen by 760. This is surprising as the number of inhabited houses in the town has increased by 366, and the excess of deaths over births was only 100. The preliminary report on census population shows an increase of 1,453 over the previous census figure.

The following table shows how the statistics compare with those of 1949, and with the figures for England and Wales for 1950 :

	England and Wales 1950	Colwyn Bay 1949	Colwyn Bay 1950
Population	—	23290	22530
Birth Rate	15.8	12.2	11.2
Infant Mortality Rate	29.8	42.0	26.7
Still-birth Rate	0.37	0.47	0.26
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.86	3.7	0.0
Death Rate	11.6	15.9	16.0

The comparability factor remains at 0.7 for death rates. When this factor is applied to the death rate, that rate is reduced to 11.2 or slightly below the National figure.

The Infant Mortality and Still-birth rates have both fallen to below the National rate. Thirteen infant lives were lost (six were still-born and seven during the first year of life).

The following list shows the cause of death of those who died after birth :

Age.	Cause of Death.
5 minutes ...	Lack of attention at birth—misadventure.
15 minutes ...	Prematurity and foetal abnormalities.
5 hours	Prematurity.
2 days	Prematurity and Bronchopneumonia.
3 days	Congenital malformations.
3 months ...	Meningitis.
3 months ...	Meningococcal Meningitis.

Thus, two of the seven deaths might be regarded as unavoidable. It is worthy of note that two infants died of meningitis. There were three such deaths in 1949. Enquiries were made into the circumstances in each case. Five of the seven deaths occurred within the first three days of life. Together with the 6 still-births, there were in all eleven infant lives lost due to inadequate ante-natal care or faulty obstetrics. This is a pleasing improvement on the 1949 figure of 24, but it is still far too many.

The following table shows the causes of death :

	1949 Total	Male	1950 Female	Total
Tuberculosis :				
Respiratory	7	0	2	2
Other	0	0	1	1
Syphilitic Diseases	1	0	1	1
Meningococcal infections	2	0	1	1
Poliomyelitis	0	1	0	1
Malignant Diseases :				
Stomach	12	3	6	9
Lungs, etc.	—	4	2	6
Breast	3	0	9	9
Uterus	4	0	0	0
Other	45	11	21	32
Total Cancer Deaths : —	64	— 18	— 38	— 56
Leukaemia	—	0	1	1
Diabetes	3	0	1	1
Vascular lesions of				
nervous system ...	50	24	37	61
Coronary Disease	—	24	16	40
Hypertension with heart				
disease	—	3	9	12
Other heart disease	112	32	49	81
Other circulatory disease	29	4	9	13
Influenza	5	2	1	3
Pneumonia	5	2	4	6
Bronchitis	14	4	8	12
Other Respiratory				
Diseases	8	0	4	4
Ulcer of stomach, etc.	3	3	1	4
Gastritis, diarrhoea, etc.	1	0	3	3
Appendicitis	2	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	8	—	—	—
Nephritis	11	1	7	8
Prostatic hyperplasia ...	—	4	—	4
Maternal causes	1	0	0	0
Congenital Malforma-				
tions	—	2	0	2
Premature birth	1	—	—	—
Birth Injury	8	—	—	—
Other defined and ill-				
defined diseases ...	24	13	16	39
Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	2	0	2
All Other Accidents ...	8	3	4	7
Suicide	2	2	3	5
Homicide	—	2	0	2
All Causes	372	146	216	362

It will be noted that the classification of the causes of death has been modified. Where a dash (—) is shown, the classification for 1950 does not correspond with those of 1949—e.g. the heading “congenital malformations” is shown in the Registrar General’s return for 1950, but not for previous years, whereas the headings “Premature Birth” and “Birth Injury” have disappeared from the return of 1950 although they appeared in earlier returns. The changes reflect the changing incidence of disease. The need for a heading “Malignant Disease of Lungs and Bronchus” indicates that cancer of these parts is becoming more common—probably due to increased smoking. The heading “Birth Injury” has disappeared.

It is often claimed that the newer drugs—sulphanilamide and penicillin—have revolutionised medicine. It is significant that in actual fact, the number of deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia has increased in recent years. The average annual death roll from these diseases for the 20 years before the war was 19, whereas the average for the five years, 1946 to 1950 (i.e. penicillin and M. & B. era), was 25. The example is not conclusive, but it points my belief that the new drugs have proved of great value to mankind, but their value is often over-estimated and they are over-used. One wonders how much of their present power is due to mere suggestion. They are used for innumerable conditions—foolishly.

The fall in the number of deaths from tuberculosis is pleasing.

Other causes of death have followed the usual pattern with heart disease, cerebral haemorrhage, etc. and cancer, causing about two-thirds of the deaths.

The following table shows the ages at which death occurred :

0—12 months	4	11	15
1— 4 years	2	0	2
5— 9	0	0	0
10—14	2	0	2
15—19	1	1	2
20—24	0	0	0
25—34	4	3	7
35—44	3	7	10
45—54	9	12	21
55—64	19	37	56
65 and over	134	192	326
	178	263	441

79 of the above total of 441 were visitors to the district.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Laboratory Provisions :

(a) Bacteriological :

The following specimens were sent from Colwyn Bay to the Public Health Laboratory at Conway during 1950, and were examined for bacteria :

1. Medical :

Throat and Nose Swabs ...	881
Faeces	88
Urine	6
Food	17
Cerebro Spinal Fever ...	8
Blood	1
Other	5
	— 906

2. Public Health :

Water	38
Milk	21
Ice Cream	41
	— 100

Total specimens examined ...	1006
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This is a great increase over any previous total. It is due to special efforts being made to eradicate a streptococcal throat infection from a local school and also to verify the absence of food poisoning in several cases. In these efforts the co-operation and guidance of Dr. Kingsley Smith, the Consultant Bacteriologist, was much appreciated.

(b) Pathological :

The Laboratory attached to the West Denbighshire Hospital continues to serve the Medical Practitioners in the area. Biochemical and histological work of all kinds is carried out.

(c) Water :

Water has been examined for purity by two methods—

1. Chemical—This is done by the Public Analyst at the Assay Office, Chester. It indicates "long distance" pollution—i.e. it tells whether the water was at one time in the gathering grounds, etc., impure. Pollution would be indicated by a high nitrate or chloride content in our case. It indicates the absence of poisonous metals like lead.

The following is the most recent analysis and indicates a high degree of purity and a very soft water :

Parts per 100,000 of water :

Total solid matter in solution	8.0
Nitrogen in Nitrates	0.01
Nitrites	Nil
Chlorine in Chlorides	0.9
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours at 80° F	0.1
Free and Saline Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.008
Lead, Copper, Zinc	Nil
Microscopical Examination of the Sediment	Nil
Temporary Hardness in Degrees Clark	0.7
Permanent Hardness in Degrees Clark	0.7
pH Value	6.6

Remarks (13th July, 1950).

The above chemical analysis is satisfactory.

(b) Bacteriological :

During the year, 38 samples of water—taken from ordinary domestic taps in various parts of the Borough (houses, bakehouses, offices, fish shops, etc.) at intervals frequently during the summer and less frequently in winter—all showed that the Colwyn Bay water was consistently pure.

(d) Milk :

We have continued to take samples of milk from various producers, and after treatment these samples are sent to the Laboratory of the Conway Valley Creamery at Mochdre.

Ambulance Facilities :

The County Council makes use of the personnel and vehicles of the Colwyn Bay Voluntary Ambulance Corps for the transport of sick and injured persons. The work continues to grow and the service continues to be abused. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that Ambulances and Sitting Case cars should only be provided at the expense of the ratepayers for persons who are unable to travel by ordinary public transport.

The Honorary Secretary has supplied me with the following statement of work done by the Corps since 1947. (The records are from March to March).

	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Accidents	38	72	40	63	91
Admissions to Hospital ...	190	192	303	426	687
Admissions to Nursing					
Home	73	91	90	106	120
House-to-House Transport	75	99	54	32	43
Out of district Transport ...	99	127	125	85	84
Total mileage	12387	23033	18506	15007	19101
Ambulance Case Hours ...	943	1174	1331	1443	1488
Personnel Hours (on cases)	3772	4698	5342	4326	5952
Total Cases	475	581	612	711	850

4 men are on duty waiting for calls every night from 7 till 11 p.m. at the ambulance room. This is largely additional to the 5,952 hours spent on actual cases.

First Aid :

The Secretary of the Colwyn Bay Division of the Venerable Order of Hospitals of St. John has given me the following statement :

Members—

Ambulance Division	24
Nursing Division	14
No. of duties carried out	751
No. of cases treated	273
No. of cases requiring Ambulance	2
No. of hours served (approx.)	2000

Duties covered attendance at Cinemas, Gymkhanas, Rose Day Festivals, etc. The Ambulance trailer on the promenade was manned at week-ends from May to September.

All senior members of the Divisions passed the annual First Aid examination and those members who sat for the Home Nursing Certificate passed.

The Cadet Divisions are flourishing.

Clinics :

Clinics are held as follows :

1. At the Clinic, Nant-y-Glyn Road.

Tuesdays *Child Welfare Centre at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. (each week).

Wednesdays *Toddlers' Clinic at 2 p.m. (alternate weeks).

Thursdays Orthopaedic Clinic at 10 a.m. (alternate weeks).

Fridays Tuberculosis Clinic at 9-30 a.m. on 1st and 3rd Fridays or each month).

*Ante-natal Clinics at 2 p.m. (each week).

The Obstetric Consultant attends once every four weeks on a Thursday when he sees women by appointment. These appointments are made at the Friday ante-natal Clinic.

2. At Llysfaen (Church House) :

Mondays *Child Welfare at 3 p.m. (alternate weeks).

3. At Mochdre (Church House) :

Mondays *Child Welfare at 3 p.m. (alternate weeks).

*Attended by the Medical Officer of Health.

The Ladies' Committee has continued its activities and now has developed a number of functions—Socials, Make-do-and-Mend Classes, Toy-making Classes, and "Keep-fit" Classes. These are all very successful. There has also been a series of Health Talks and Film Shows.

There is not a Day Nursery in the area.

Venereal Diseases :

These diseases are treated as follows :—

1. Llandudno and District Hospital—

Every Thursday at 2 p.m.

(Evening—males. Afternoon—females).

2. Chester Royal Infirmary—Out-Patients' Department.

Males—Mondays, 5—7 p.m.

Saturdays, noon.

Females—Mondays, 5—7 p.m.

Thursdays, 5—7 p.m.

3. Bangor—Caernarvon and Anglesey Infirmary :

Males—Wednesdays, 6 p.m.

Females—Fridays, 2—4 p.m.

Water Supplies: . . .

There was not any change in the collection or distribution of water in the district in 1950, but in 1951 a new (additional) water main from Dolgarrog to the Borough boundary was completed. This has improved delivery very considerably. Indeed, whereas a booster was necessary to maintain pressure at certain times this is not likely to be required in future.

There is no change as regards outlying parts of the district where wells and springs supply farms—intermittently I fear, last summer. The water main is now being pushed up towards Bryn-y-Maen, for next year I hope to report that some of the houses and farms in that area are receiving adequate water.

There are still 33 houses deriving water from surface wells.

The following bacteriological tests were made :

Town Mains 9

Bryn-y-Maen Supply 1

One chemical test of the town supply was made.

Mr. E. Oliver Jones, of the Conway and Colwyn Bay Joint Water Supply Board, has supplied me with the following facts :—

RAINFALL AT THE COLLECTING GROUND

			No. of days with 0.91-in. or more.
January	5.29 inches	...	12
February	16.30	,,	24
March	5.275	,,	14
April	7.85	,,	24
May	1.815	,,	11
June	3.54	,,	12
July	5.655	,,	16
August	10.39	,,	20
September	17.175	,,	23
October	8.27	,,	15
November	8.54	,,	17
December	8.33	,,	17
<hr/>			
Total	98.43 inches	...	205
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CONSUMPTION OF WATER

(in Colwyn Bay Borough)

January	37,699,100	gallons
February	33,518,800	„
March	38,610,500	„
April	36,624,000	„
May	41,205,200	„
June	43,713,000	„
July	45,449,100	„
August	44,410,600	„
September	39,909,000	„
October	39,494,000	„
November	36,870,000	„
December	36,449,800	„
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Total	473,953,100	gallons
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Infectious Diseases :

There was not a major epidemic of infectious disease during 1950. Diphtheria had no victims. Immunisation has completely abolished this disease. I am glad to find that parents now accept immunisation in infancy and re-immunisation in early school life as “ routine.” Over 90% of children are fully protected.

Whooping Cough is now regarded as the most serious disease in infancy—serious because of its epidemic proportions. 80% of Colwyn Bay children have been immunised against this disease for 9 years. During that time 168 cases have occurred—18 each year. Only two deaths occurred in the 9 years—the last being in 1945.

Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1938 :

The following statement was given me by the Chief Inspector of the Denbigh County Council :—

Particulars of samples of food and drugs taken under the above Act, in the Borough of Colwyn Bay, during the year ended 31st December, 1950 :—

	No. Taken	Genuine	Not Genuine or Sub-standard
Milk	55	52	3
Tea	1	1	—
Butter	3	3	—
Jam	2	2	—
Sweets	2	2	—
Salad Cream	1	1	—
Meat Paste	1	1	—
Mustard	1	1	—
Sausages	6	6	—
Cake Flour	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	1	1	—
Tinned Fish	1	1	—
Beer	6	6	—
Ice Cream	5	5	—
Port Wine	1	1	—
Whiskey	1	1	—
Saccharin	1	1	—
Soft Drinks	1	1	—
Tinned Vegetables	1	1	—
Totals	91	88	3

The milk samples shown as “ not genuine ” were only slightly below the standard, or were eliminated by “ Appeal ” samples.

All the other samples were genuine, and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

(Signed) THOS. H. EVANS,

Chief Inspector for the
County of Denbigh.

17 Vicarage Hill,
Wrexham.

Tuberculosis :

It has not been necessary to take action under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925 relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to compulsory removal to Hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

The following statement was sent me by the Chest Physician, Dr. E. Clifford Jones.

New cases and contacts examined during the year.	Pulmonary				Non-Pulmonary				Total
	Adults		C'dren		Adults		C'dren		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
(a) Definitely Tuberculous ...	7	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
(b) Diagnosis not complete	9	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	24
(c) Non-Tuberculous ...	17	11	8	7	—	—	—	—	43
(d) Tuberculous transfer cases	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Totals ...	34	37	10	8	—	—	—	—	89

Number of attendances at the dispensary during 1950: 127

Number of domicilliary visits during 1950 : 46.

New cases notified and deaths registered are shown in the following table :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths (during year)			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0—1 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—4 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—9 ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—14 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—19 ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—24 ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—34 ...	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—44 ...	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	1
45—54 ...	2	2	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—64 ...	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & upwards ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	10	17	—	1	1	1	—	1

The following table shows the state of the Tuberculosis Register at the beginning and the end of the year 1950 :—

1st January, 1950.				31st December, 1950.			
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
71	64	16	25	70	71	13	21
<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
135		41		141		34	
<hr/>				<hr/>			
Total : 176				Total : 175			

Tuberculosis :

The Tuberculosis Register has been completely revised during the Spring of 1951. Each name on the Register was subjected to enquiry as to health, attendance at doctor or clinic and also as to housing. While the work and the modifications made in the Register as a result do not come under review in this report, I feel that I may properly state here the housing position of the 133 patients who remained on the Register after the enquiry was completed :

No. who have a bedroom to themselves	81
No. sharing bedroom—	
(a) with spouse	29
(b) with 1 other relative	4
(c) with more than 1 relative	5
No. unaccounted for (not traced)	14
	—
	133
	—

This shows that the tubercular patients are on the whole well housed. Those in unsatisfactory homes are being brought to the attention of the Housing Committee.

Table A :

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Colwyn Bay in September, 1950, with the following result :—

		Grand Total	Under 15	15—24	25—34	35—44	45—59	60 & over	Totals						
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M						
Total No. of persons examined															
—Normal and Abnormal ...	2154	—	4	176	276	257	237	193	263	235	303	94.	116	955	1199
Total No. found to be abnormal	164 or 4.83%	—	—	6	8	7	8	10	13	11	14	16	11	50	54
Classification of abnormal cases:															
(a) Definitely Pulmonary T.B.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Needing further observation for Pulmonary T.B. ...	30 or 1.39%	—	—	5	5	2	1	6	3	4	3	1	—	18	12
(c) Other abnormalities of Chest	74 or 3.44%	—	—	1	3	5	7	4	10	7	11	15	11	32	42

Table B :

Details of " Other Abnormalities "

	Total	Male	Female
Bronchitis and Emphysema	20	13	7
Healed Post Primary P.T.	16	3	13
Bony Abnormality	12	3	9
Cardio-vascular-disease—acquired	10	4	6
Pleural Thickening	4	3	1
Healed Primary Lesion	3	1	2
Retrosternal Goitre	3	1	2
Pulmonary Fibrosis	2	2	—
Pneumoconiosis	2	2	—
Diaphragmatic Hernia	2	—	2
Total	74	32	42
Failed to return for large film	14	9	5

The following table shows the incidence of Infectious Disease during 1950 :—

Notifiable Diseases	Number of Cases Notified at ages								Number of Deaths at ages—Years								
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total Cases removed to Hospital.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Total.
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria Observation	5	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	5	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	20	—	7	12	1	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Observation ...	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebro-Spinal M.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Observation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	27	—	—	1	7	11	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Other forms of T.B. ...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Pneumonia	8	—	2	2	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Measles	8	—	4	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	3	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Observation	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	6	—	—	4	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	14	—	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Observation Typhoid ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	100	—	27	29	12	16	13	3	35	1	—	—	—	2	2	6	11

Non-Notifiable Diseases admitted too Hospital.

Septic Throat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ringworm	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Infectious Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
admitted to Isolation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE BOROUGH

The following report has been given me by the Senior Sanitary Inspector (Mr. W. A. Austwick) on work carried out for the year ending December, 1950.

General Summary.

TABLE I.

Complaints received and attended to	700
No. of Nuisances found	763
„ „ Houses which were inspected for nuisances	488
„ „ Nuisances abated	759
„ „ Nuisances not abated but work in hand	4
„ „ Drains and Fittings tested with colour, smell or smoke	165
„ „ Revisits to Nuisances, work in progress, etc.	700
„ „ Visits to Camps	42
„ „ Preliminary Notices served for Nuisances	587
„ „ Formal Notices and Orders served for Nuisances	5
„ „ Visits to Bakehouses, Restaurants and Cafes	206
„ „ Visits to Factories with mechanical power	160
„ „ Visits to Factories without mechanical power	31
„ „ Visits to Ice Cream Shops	58
„ „ Visits to Schools	3
„ „ Miscellaneous Visits	260
„ „ Inspections made to Dance Hall, Cinema and other places of Entertainment	46
„ „ Enquiries re Infectious Diseases	44
„ „ Inspections re Rats and Mice	185
„ „ Visits to Flats	126
„ „ Re overcrowding and Rent overcharging	40
„ „ Visits re Water Supply	25
„ „ Special Housing Inspections	815

TABLE II.
Sanitary Defects.

No. of Stopped Drains	160
„ „ Defective Drains	69
„ „ Defective or Stopped Septic Tanks or Cesspools	5
„ „ Want of or insufficient drainage, W.C. accom- modation and washing accommodation	11
„ „ Defective W.C. Cisterns and Fittings	25
„ „ Broken and unsuitable W.C. pedestal and pan ...	4
„ „ Dirty conditions of houses, outhouses and yards	34
„ „ Unsatisfactory conditions of Food-preparing Pre- mises	39
„ „ Defective or new Inspection Chambers	16
„ „ Defective Sink and Waste Pipes	10
„ „ Burst Water Pipes	7
„ „ Defective Roofs—Houses and Outbuildings ...	11
„ „ Defective Floors and Doors in Rooms	32
„ „ Defective Paving of Yards and Outhouses	10
„ „ Defective Eaves and Downspouting	15
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (outside)	17
„ „ Miscellaneous Nuisances (inside)	33
„ „ Accumulations—manure and other refuse	17
„ „ Dilapidated Ashbins	77
„ „ Defective Plastering of Walls and Ceilings	6
„ „ Damp conditions in Houses	25
„ „ Insufficient or unsatisfactory Washing accom- modation	1
„ „ New Pedestals W.C.	1
„ „ Choked Road Ditches	3
„ „ Defective Grates	8
„ „ Defective Window Frames, etc.	4
„ „ Cases of Cooking facilities required	0
„ „ Defective surface water gullies	1
„ „ Defective chimneys	0
„ „ Drains reconstructed	16
„ „ Sinks discharging to surface water drain	10

TABLE III.

During the year the following visits have been made to the Abattoir and to other premises :—

No. of Visits and Re-visits to Abattoir	348
„ „ Visits to Butchers' Shops	125
„ „ Visits to Fish Shops	17
„ „ Visits to Food Shops	149
„ „ Carcases of Beef inspected	1884
„ „ Sheep and Lambs inspected	9135
„ „ Pigs inspected	151
„ „ Sows inspected	1
„ „ Calves inspected	241

Also a large quantity of Fish and other Food Stuffs was inspected.

TABLE IV.

Refuse Collection and Disposal

No. of Visits re collection and salvage	268
„ „ Visits re disposal	291

The tip has been maintained in a clean, tidy condition through the year. The rat population has been kept in check by carrying out hole baiting poisoning over the entire area four times.

TABLE V.

Water Supplies.

No. of Water Samples :

	Bact.	Chem.	Sat.	Unsat.
Town Mains	29	1	30	—
Wells and Streams	3	—	2	1
Rhos Swimming Pool	5	—	5	—
Bryn-y-Maen	1	—	1	—

Houses supplied by Public Mains :

(a) Direct to Houses	6190
(b) Standpipes	95
Houses supplied by Wells	33

TABLE VI.

Premises registered for the manufacture of Sausages, etc.	22
Premises registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream ...	6
No. of Ice Cream Samples taken	32
Premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream	61

TABLE VII.

Surface Water Outfall and Drainage Work

Inspections of private properties for sullage water gaining access to surface water drains :

Beach Road area, Old Colwyn	225
The Dingle, Colwyn Bay	90
Princes Drive, Colwyn Bay	248
Abbey Road, Rhos-on-Sea	241
Promenade, Rhos-on-Sea	275
Choked drains inspected by Department Operator	164
Choked drains cleared by Department Operator	72
Choked gullies cleared by Department Operator	16
Colour Tests	135
Smoke Tests	16
Flooded Cellars	11
Water Tests on new drains	44
Septic Tanks inspected	8

1—Inspection of Factories and Workplaces

Premises (1)	Number of		
	Inspections (2)	Written Notices (3)	Occupiers prosecuted (4)
FACTORIES (with Power)	100	No statutory notices issued the work being done on re- ceipt of a letter making the necessary request	
FACTORIES (without Power)	11		
Total	111		

2—Defects found in Factories and Workplaces

Particulars (1)	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecu- tions were instituted (5)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts*				
Want of cleanliness	9	9		
Want of ventilation				
Overcrowding				
Want of drainage of floors	20	20		
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation) insufficient, unsuit- able or defective not separate of sexes	5	4		
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Other offences (Excluding offences relating to out- work and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers Order, 1921)				
Total	33	32	Nil	Nil

*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

Nuisances from Premises other than Dwellings :

Fried Fish Shops	11
Bakehouses	16
Hotels and Cafes	37
Garages and Miscellaneous	25
Shops	49
Offices	8
Cinemas	4
Schools	6
Farms	5
Club Rooms	8
Church	2
Market	1
Dairies	14
Nursing Homes	10
Butchers	22

Factories and Bakehouses :

Regular inspections have been carried out during the year to the above premises, drawing the attention of the occupiers to any defects or lack of cleanliness. Notices were also served for limewashing, defects and alterations to existing sanitary conveniences, which were readily complied with.

Registered Factories :

Important classes of Factories, such as Workshops, Bakehouses, etc., may be enumerated here.

The number of Factories on the Register at the end of the year was as follows :—

Bakers and Confectioners	22
Dressmakers, Milliners, Tailors, etc.	8
Bootmakers and Repairers	9
Laundries	8
Joiners and Cabinet Makers	18
Bottling Stores and Aerated Water Makers	3
Cycle and Motor Workshops	25
Printing Works	3
Upholsterers	8
Miscellaneous	12
Diamond Cutting, etc.	1
Monumental Masons	2
Photographers	2
Radio Repairs and Battery Charging	6
Engineers (Welding, Precision and Plating)	11
Electricity and Gas Plants	6

Licensed Premises :

A survey of all licensed premises within the Borough was carried out during the year with regard to glass-washing facilities, and the following conditions were observed :

Premises inspected :

Licensed Hotels, etc.	19
Licensed Clubs	7
	<hr/>
	26
	<hr/>

Hot and cold running water over sink : Ample supply in every case.

Suitable sinks and draining facilities : 18 very satisfactory, 1 unsatisfactory sink (promptly replaced with new sink on receipt of informal notice).

Detergent agents : Used in 7 cases.

Mechanical washer : Installed in 4 premises.

Constant running hot-water type : Detergents could not be used in these machines.

Towels : In every case an ample supply of clean towels was provided and was readily available adjoining the sink.

Summary : Conditions throughout the Borough were very satisfactory. Each licensee was fully aware of the menace of improperly washed glasses and appeared very keen that everything possible should be done to ensure satisfactory cleanliness. In the majority of cases, the licensee preferred using water sufficiently hot to obviate the necessity for wiping the glasses dry and with the remainder a suitable detergent was almost invariably used.

Smoke Abatement :

There have been no prosecutions for smoke abatement.

Swimming Pool :

Five samples of the Swimming Pool water were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Conway, for examination, and in each case the report was highly satisfactory. The Pool was also inspected five or six times per week during the season and on each occasion the same report, " highly satisfactory," best expressed the general conditions.

The Town is extremely fortunate in having such an attractive and well-run Pool. It is privately owned and the co-operation between the directors, the manager and staff with this Health Department is all that can be desired.

As usual one often heard visitors express considerable surprise that Colwyn Bay, the largest resort along the coast, had no Municipal-run Pool, and particularly that we have no covered, heated Pool. Such an amenity is almost an essential now-a-days, and would be of great benefit to visitors and residents alike.

Fried Fish Shops :

Fried Fish Shops 12

The above are regularly inspected and are well conducted.

Housing :

7 houses have been built by private enterprise, and 24 houses and 4 flats by the Local Authority.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Act) 488
 Number of inspections made for the purpose ... 510

(2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 Nil

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ... Nil

(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation Nil

(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 308

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notice.

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 303

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

- (a) Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... Nil
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice ... Nil
 - (a) By owners ... Nil
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ... 5
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice :—
 - (a) By owners ... 5
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... Nil
 - (2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... Nil

Houses scheduled demolished by owners ... Nil
- (d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... Nil
 - (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit ... Nil

Number of houses built by private enterprise ... 7

Number of houses built by Borough Council ... 28

HOUSING ACT, 1935—Overcrowding.

(a) (1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	*
(2)	Number of families dwelling therein	*
(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein	*
(b)	Number of cases of overcrowding reported during the year	*
(c) (1)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year by Local Authority	61
(2)	Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	232
(d)	Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil
(e)	Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report	*

*Owing to the abnormal conditions, particularly after the outbreak of War, it was found impossible to keep an accurate record of overcrowding. See report on overcrowding.

Work carried out during 1950 :

No. of houses inspected for housing defects	488
„ „ Houses found not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	308
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	303
„ „ Defective Houses rendered fit in consequence of formal action	5
„ „ Houses recommended for demolition	Nil
„ „ Houses re-inspected, including the supervision of repairs	Nil
„ „ Informal Notices served	587
„ „ Formal Notices served	5
„ „ Formal Notices outstanding	Nil
„ „ Notices outstanding end of 1950	4

Public Places of Entertainment :

As required by Circular 120/1920 Ministry of Health, all places of entertainment requiring Singing, Music and Dancing Licences, have been thoroughly inspected at least once during the year and the requisite certificate that the premises are satisfactory, was sent to the Licensing Magistrates.

46 visits were made, inspecting fire fighting appliances, exits, general cleanliness, conveniences, etc. Any required work has always been carried out promptly on receipt of verbal notice.

Rag Flocks Act, 1911, 1928 :

There are no premises which are governed by the above Acts in the Borough.

Rodent Disinfestation :

Number of main sewer manholes test baited 846

Number of main sewer manholes poison treatment
required 215

Corporation Estates :

Manholes and Inspection Chambers Test Baited :	Poison Treatment Required :
Station Road, Mochdre 20	3
New Estate, Mochdre 84	20
Rhos-on-Sea 52	0
Tan Lan, Old Colwyn 89	14
Berth-y-Glyd, Llysfaen 32	4
<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ... 277	41
<hr/>	<hr/>
No. of private properties test baited :	
Rats 105	105
Mice 80	80
No. of treatments carried out Bron- y-Nant Tip 5	
No. of treatments carried out Pen- maenhead Tip 3	

The services of an Operator whose full time is devoted to disinfestation, disinfection, routine inspection of surface water outlets on the beach, drainage work, etc. is proving very successful. Charges for disinfestation according to time and material used are made. Regular servicing of certain business premises is carried out and the constant check-baiting and treatment of the main sewers is very effective in reducing complaints from private householders to a very low figure.

It is interesting to note that the number of takes during our periodical sewer treatments shows a gradual reduction each year.

The complete area of the Bron-y-Nant Tip and Salvage Depot was treated five times and the rat population was kept down to an absolute minimum and never became a nuisance.

The number of requests for help and advice from the department is steadily increasing and this is pleasing proof of the helpful co-operation which we try to achieve at all times.

Overcrowding :

Owing to the enormous amount of voluntary and compulsory evacuation which occurred during the war, we found that our overcrowding records were completely out-dated and useless. This year, however, we have made an effort to find and abate such overcrowding as was possible, by utilising our inspections with regard to Corporation Housing applications.

In 1949 a new system of pointing was decided upon by the Housing Committee, and we have endeavoured to re-inspect and bring up-to-date every application for a Corporation house. I feel that this has given a very fair picture of the position and am satisfied that most of our gross overcrowding cases are thus coming to light and are being dealt with.

Under the new system of pointing, unsuitability of accommodation, health grounds and overcrowding are of primary importance.

Points are awarded as follows :—

1. Unsuitability of accommodation up to 10 points
 Where two families share kitchen up to 5 points
 Where accommodation is rented furnished up to 5 points
2. Health grounds up to 5 points
 (these are awarded by the M.O.H. on conditions which require special consideration.)
3. Overcrowding up to 5 points
 each unit overcrowded = 2 points.)

Overcrowding is considered under two headings, but points are awarded under "A."

- A. Local standard, bedrooms (area and separation of sexes) only taken into account.
- B. Statutory overcrowding, bedrooms and living rooms taken into account according to the Housing Act, 1936, standards.

Overcrowding occurs in sundry forms—i.e. of the applicant's family and also perhaps, of the lodgers in the house. Thus, on occasion, removal of a family not necessarily overcrowded, to a Corporation house, enables the remaining people in the house to spread themselves and thus become not overcrowded.

The points awarded by the Health Department are called Basic Points, and further subsidiary points ("Balancing Points") are awarded on consideration of other factors by the Treasurer's Department.

Overcrowded cases are reported to the Health Committee who, after considering the case on its merits, may recommend it to the Housing Committee for their special consideration.

815 inspections and re-inspections were made relating to Corporation housing applications.

63 families have been rehoused.

Cases of overcrowding relieved :

Colwyn Bay standard 61

Public Health Act 1936, Statutory Standard ... 19

No. of people involved in the re-housing :

Adults—Male, 68 ; Female, 75.

Children—Male, 51 ; Female, 38.

Children under 1 year : 14.

Total = 232. Units = 187½.

Ice Cream Control :

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations came into full operation on 1st May, 1949. The immediate effect was to reduce the number of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

Number of Samples.	Results.—Provisional Grades			
	1	2	3	4
32	14	11	6	1

The results were sent to Producers and Retailers and any required improvements were promptly carried out.

Public Abattoir, Meat and Other Foods :

Meat inspection at the Abattoir is 100%, and is carried out smoothly and efficiently. It is with pleasure that one records the excellent and cordial relationship that exists between the many occupiers of the Abattoir. The Ministry of Food Slaughter-house Manager, the W.M.S.A. Manager, the Retail Butchers' Association Allocators and ourselves have to work together, and the existing helpful spirit of co-operation enables any little difference of opinion to be quickly adjusted.

Since this Local Authority is also acting as the Slaughtering Contractor to the Ministry of Food, the lack of trained slaughter-men is a constant source of worry. Young entrants to the trade are almost none existent. No advantage has been taken of our offers to the Meat Traders of facilities for training.

The general condition and cleanliness of the Abattoir is at all times satisfactory and the staff take a great pride in the premises, and in maintaining a high standard of flaying and dressing of carcasses.

In the Autumn, we had a considerable number of animals to deal with and our existing lairage and fields proved insufficient to meet requirements. Owing to excessive wet weather and the number of cattle, the fields were reduced to quagmires and the two fields which have been converted to playing fields were sorely needed.

We have no meat stalls or meat market in the town, and all shops in which food is prepared, sold or stored, have been inspected regularly and as usual, the high standard of cleanliness which we expect, is being maintained.

Wet fish shops, greengrocers, provision shops, and all other premises in which foodstuffs are handled or stored are inspected regularly.

CYSTICERCUS BOVIS : In accordance with the Circular received from the Ministry of Food, November, 1948, routine inspection has been made of all cattle killed at the Abattoir for this parasite—no case was found.

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Public Abattoir during 1950 :—

Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Sows	Revenue
1894	241	9135	151	1	£372/16/11

Imported Meat handled at the Public Abattoir during 1950 :—

Boneless Foëes, Hinds and Quarters of Beef	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Bags, Crops, Ponies, Pigs, Ribs and Cases of Offal	Revenue
1810	20	14930	255650	£254/17/8

Wet Fish Shops, Greengrocers and Provision Shops and all other premises where food is prepared, stored or sold, are regularly inspected.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle ex.		Sheep and			
	Cows	Cows	Calves	Lambs	Pigs	Sows
No. killed	1422	462	241	9135	151	1
No. inspected	1422	462	241	9135	151	1

All diseases except T.B.

Whole carcases condemned	3	6	5	19	2	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	236	94	4	310	16	0
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis	16.7	21.6	3.7	3.4	11.8	0

Tuberculosis only—

Whole carcases condemned	2	14	1	0	0	0
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	41	20	0	0	0	0
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with Tuberculosis	3	7.3	.4	0	0	0

Unsound Meat at Abattoir disposed of by the Ministry of Food.

Beef.

14 Cows—Gen. T.B.	6555 lbs.
6 Cows—Other Diseases	2781 lbs.
2 Oxen—Gen. T.B.	739 lbs.
3 Oxen—Other Diseases	801 lbs.
Part Carcases—L.T.B.	685 lbs.
Part Carcases—Other Diseases	1390 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—L.T.B.	7458 lbs.
Lungs, Livers, etc.—Other Diseases	13902 lbs.

Pork.

2 Pigs—Other Diseases	73 lbs.
Pig—Generalised Tuberculosis	Nil
Part Carcases—L.T.B.	17 lbs.
Part Carcases—Other Diseases	19 lbs.
Plucks and Livers—T.B.	27 lbs.
Plucks and Livers—Other Diseases	957 lbs.

Veal.

1 Calf—General T.B.	25 lbs.
5 Calves—Other Diseases	304 lbs.
Part Carcase—L.T.B.	Nil
Part Carcase—Other Diseases	27 lbs.
Plucks—T.B.	Nil
Plucks—Other Diseases	71 lbs.

Mutton and Lamb.

19 Carcases (emaciation, etc.)	439 lbs.
Part Carcases (bruises, etc.)	131 lbs.
Heads, Plucks, Livers	1541 lbs.

Unsound Food from Shops.

Gravy Powder	20 tins
Mustard	16 tins
Spaghetti	12 tins
Baked Beans	7 tins
Jam	104 lbs.
Gelatine	3 tins
Fresh Fish	210 lbs.
Cheese	87 lbs.
Tinned Vegetables	372 tins
Bacon	171 lbs.
Dried Fruit	6 lbs.
Cereals	14 pkts.
Pickles and Sauces	99 botts.
Syrup	2 lbs.
Tinned Soups	48 tins
Tinned Milk	444 tins
Biscuits	1 lb.
Tinned Walnut	2 tins
Butter	80 lbs.
Fat	3½ lb.
Eggs	4 doz.
Black Puddings	21 lb.
Coffee	25 tins
Tinned Fish	126 tins
Fruit	301 tins
Tinned Meat	145 tins
Toast	65 pkts.
Jellies	4 pkts.
Puddings	1 tin
Cake	25 lbs.
Pastes	48 jars
Chickens	63 birds
Sausages	24 lbs.
Sugar	13 cwt.

Milk Control.

The Food and Drugs (Milk and Dairies) Act 1944, was brought into operation on 1st October, 1949, and on the same date the following new Regulations came into operation :—

1. The Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949.
2. The Milk (Special Designation, Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulation, 1949.
3. The Milk and Dairies (Raw Milk) Regulation, 1949.

The responsibility for the control of milk production, as distinct from sale and distribution, was transferred to the Ministry of Agriculture.

The Licensing of Pasteurising and Sterilising establishments was transferred to the Denbigh County Council, Food and Drugs Authority.

The Licensing of milk sold under the Special Designations remains with the Local Authority and fees are no longer chargeable. It has not been our practice here in Colwyn Bay to charge for Licences under the Special Designations Regulations for some years.

Milk Supplies :

During the year there has been some slight increase in the number of "satisfactory" results from the Resazurin tests. Unfortunately, one is not satisfied that the increase in satisfactory milks is due to better handling, but rather to change of technique in the Resazurin test.

Another factor which is very perturbing is that several farmers in our area state that they have not had any Dairy or Cowshed inspection since we had to discontinue our visits.

Over a long period of years, the Medical Officer of Health and myself had visited all our farms several times each year and had built up a spirit of confidence and co-operation with our farmers. We were proud of the fact that we were regarded as "advisors," rather than "Inspectors," and it does seem very regrettable that this has been compulsorily discontinued without any reasonable alternative in its stead.

Number of samples of each grade taken :

Pasteurised and heat treatment	22
Certified T.T.	16
Tuberculin Tested	110
Ungraded	1134
<hr/>	
Total No. of samples	1282
<hr/>	

Results of Examination :

Ungraded	Satisfactory	1080
	Unsatisfactory	54
Tuberculin Tested	Satisfactory	110
	Unsatisfactory	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	Satisfactory	16
	Unsatisfactory	Nil
Pasteurised	Satisfactory	21
	Unsatisfactory	1
		<hr/>
		1282
		<hr/>

Number of Farms producing milk within the Borough :

Tuberculin Tested—Farm Bottled	1
Tuberculin Tested	13
Accredited	Nil
Ungraded	Not known
Number of Dairies from which milk is retailed ...	28

Retailers licensed for sale of graded milks :

Tuberculin Tested—Farm Bottled	4
T.T.	3
Pasteurised	14
Pasteurised T.T.	10
Accredited	Nil
Supplementary Licences for sale of T.T. Milk ...	2
Visits to Dairies and Milk Shops	118

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

	1949-50	1950-51
Salvage—Gross Income ...	£2089	£2704
Refuse Collection	10896 tons	10957.8 tons
Cost per ton	19/8	20/9
Refuse Disposal	11719.5 tons	11934.3 tons
Cost per ton	2/4.5	2/11
Total cost per ton, collection and disposal	22/0.5	20/3.8
Number of Premises from which refuse was col- lected	7754	7837

Cost per 1,000 premises :

Collection	£1382.0	£1432.0
Disposal	£ 176.81	£ 214.0

House and Trade Refuse Collection :

5017 loads weighing 10,387 tons.

52 loads of night soil, unweighed.

652 loads by private persons not weighed.

1.	Total refuse collected (in tons)	10957
	Total refuse disposed (in tons)	11934
2.	Area (in acres)	6187
3.	Number of houses or premises	7045
4.	Rateable Value	£232121
5.	Produce of 1d. Rate	£929
6.	Total Rates in the £	21/8

Refuse Disposal :**Bron-y-Nant Tip.**

The whole of our existing site was completely tipped over by the end of 1950 and a further area of land had to be acquired. Approximately six acres of land adjoining our Northern boundary was purchased and tipping is being carried out on the new land.

The old tip site has been levelled, covered with top soil and seeded down, and will make a valuable pasture field in quite a short time.

We have now some seven to nine acres of " made " land which has been seeded down for pasture, and we know that our work in getting this land under cultivation so quickly has been appreciated by the residents of Dinerth Road and Conway Road.

Refuse Collection :

All refuse collected by our Department is weighed at the Gas Works before delivery to the Tip and this year we have had a slight increase over the total collected during 1949-50. The cost of collection and disposal again shows an increase owing to general increased costs.

The adoption of the 44-hour week has added considerably to our difficulties in endeavouring to maintain a seven-day collection, in fact, in one part of the town, in spite of determined efforts, we can only maintain about an eight- to nine-day service.

The standardization of our collection lorries continues to prove a real advantage. We have 5 Karrier C.K.3 types and one Karrier Bantam which is necessary for the collection of Trade Refuse from many narrow accommodation roads.

Our six salvage trailers are so useful as to be regarded as essentials and must have recovered their purchase price many times over. Four of them were purchased in 1939 and had become completely worn out. During the year, these trailers were stripped down, rebuilt by a local firm and are now back in use as good as new.

No collection of kitchen waste is made by the Department. Almost without exception, every Hotel, Restaurant, Cafe, Boarding House, etc. have their own private arrangement with some pig or poultry-keeper. We can always arrange for regular collections by pig-keepers whenever such is requested.

Street bin collections have been discontinued for some time owing to the appalling amount and variety of contraries found in the bins. The careful searching of the waste made the collection quite uneconomical.

Llysfaen :

Conditions with regard to the drainage of this area remain unchanged. It is very regrettable that some 220 houses are still dependent on pail closets, but the difficulties (geographical and financial) to be met with in providing a water carriage system, would appear almost unsurmountable.

As might be expected in an area where in many places the solid rock is very sparsely covered with soil, septic tanks and soakaways were a source of trouble at times.

Salvage :

The amount of waste paper sold during the year was very satisfactory indeed. 365 tons shows an increase of over 70 tons on last year's total, and equals almost $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per month per 1,000 population. No waste is purchased.

In July an Edwin Mills Electrical Power Baler was installed and it has proved a great success. Not only has it reduced our baling costs very considerably, but it is undoubtedly the main reason for our considerably increased output.

The power baler is unable to deal with the whole of our paper. One, and sometimes two hand balers had to be worked and one hopes that the Committee will consider the purchase of another power baler in the near future.

Contraries in the waste paper continue to be a constant worry and danger. The bales must be loaded by hand and the danger of severe cuts from broken glass and crockery, tin cans, razor blades, etc. is very real. The care in handling takes time, slows the work, and adds considerably to our baling costs.

The Railway Company have been very helpful in giving us frequent and regular collections—usually bi-weekly—and thus fire and damage risks have been kept to a minimum.

Borough of Colwyn Bay
CLEANSING SERVICES

Statement of Costs for year ended 31st March, 1951.

House and Trade Refuse.

PARTICULARS	1 Collection including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		2—Disposal including or excluding depreciation and loan charges.		Total including or exclud- ing depreciation and loan charges.	
	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded	Included	Excluded
Revenue Account	£	£	£	£	£	£
1 Gross Expenditure (excluding Salvage)	11387	10878	1740	1666	13127	12544
2 Gross Income (excluding Salvage)	164	164	66	66	230	230
3 Net Cost	11223	10714	1674	1600	12897	12314
Unit Costs						
4 Gross Expenditure per ton	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d	s d
5 Gross Income per ton	20 9 3	19 10 3	2 11 1	2 9.5 1	23 8 4	22 7.5 4
6 Net Cost per ton	20 6	19 7	2 10	2 8.5	23 4	22 3.5
	£	£	£	£	£	£
7 Net cost per 1000 population	498.14	475.54	74.30	71.02	572.44	546.56
8 Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	1432	1367	214	204	1646	1571

21st July, 1951.

WM. A. AUSTWICK, F.S.I.A., Cleansing Superintendent.

SALVAGE

April 1st, 1950, to March 31st, 1951

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.
Paper	365	3	1	0	2531	17	0
Rags	3	13	1	18	82	10	4
String, etc.	2	1	1	0	10	6	9
Heavy Scrap	5	14	1	0	15	3	8
Aluminium	0	1	2	11	3	4	6
Hair	0	0	4	8	1	14	11
Brass	0	2	0	10	5	5	3
Lead	0	1	2	4	4	17	9
Bones	0	11	1	0	2	5	0
Bottles and Jars ...	184 dozen				17	5	3
	377	19	2	23	2704	10	5

In conclusion of my report, may I express my appreciation for the help and many kindnesses shown to me by the Chairman (Mr. Gwilym H. Hughes) and members of the Health Committee, Dr. Wm. McKendrick, Medical Officer of Health, Mr. W. P. S. Rae, Additional Sanitary Inspector, and the indoor and outdoor staff.

Yours faithfully,

WM. A. AUSTWICK,

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1950.

MONTH	Mean reading of Mercurial Barometer in Inches.	Dry Bulb Therm. F. (mean)	Wet Bulb Therm. F. (mean)	Maximum Therm. F. (mean)	Minimum Therm. F. (mean)	Rainfall in Inches 5-in. Gauge.	Number of Wet Days.	Hours Sunshine by Campbell-Stokes Recorder.	Number of Days Sun.	Max. Rain in Inches during 24 hours and date.
January	30.08	42.45	40.40	46.90	37.74	.83	11	50.6	21	.45 2nd
February	29.58	43.14	40.83	48.03	38.57	5.04	19	59.4	18	1.10 4th
March	30.05	47.1	43.86	52.35	40.61	1.30	15	141.1	27	.44 17th
April	29.73	47.19	43.98	51.47	41.30	2.73	23	130.5	27	.37 13th
May	30.05	52.23	49.77	58.51	45.87	.79	8	221.8	28	.33 1st
June	29.96	60.77	56.38	67.13	53.46	1.46	14	261.9	30	.36 26th
July	29.88	62.5	59.0	66.8	54.5	1.60	11	192.7	28	.25 15th & 16th
August	29.77	60.95	57.2	66.0	53.3	2.97	21	174.9	29	.44 28th
September	29.72	57.24	53.5	61.13	51.1	5.16	23	120.7	27	.77 23rd
October	29.96	51.3	48.29	55.71	46.16	2.39	18	117.2	26	.31 1st
November	29.65	45.1	42.52	49.0	42.83	3.98	22	47.9	20	.71 11th
December	29.74	38.27	36.22	41.13	34.87	3.10	20	19.6	14	.35 2nd
Total						31.35	205	1538.3	295	
Mean	29.93	50.68	47.66	55.34	45.03					

Town Hall,
Colwyn Bay.

(Signed) N. S. JEFFREY, A.M.Inst.C.E.,

Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

L. HILL,
Observer.







